MARCH 4, 1773. THE NUMBER 1127.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LANEVILLE, *February* 8, 1773.

THE Sheriffs who have been so long in Arrear to his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents are once more called upon, in this publick Manner, to settle their Accounts with the Auditor, and pay their respective Balances into the Receiver's Office by the 25th of April *next. My Instructions on this Head are positive and peremptory, and I shall be obliged, in Consequence of them, strictly to enforce the Law against every Sheriff who fails in his Duty, and neglects to make due Payment.*

(6) RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

BOSTON, *January* 22

To his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esquire, Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, &c.

The Address of his Majesty's COUNCIL of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Board have considered your Excellency's Speech to both Houses with the Attention due to the Subject of it, and we hope with the Candour you are pleased to recommend to them. We thank you for the Promise, that "if we shall not agree with you in Sentiments, you will, with Candour likewise, receive and consider what we may offer in Answer."

Your Speech informs the two Houses that this Government is at present in a disturbed and disordered State, that the Cause of this Disorder is the unconstitutional Principles adopted by the People in questioning the supreme Authority of Parliament, and that the proper Measure for removing the Disorder must be the substituting contrary Principles.

Our Opinion on these Heads, as well as on some others proper to be noticed, will be obvious in the Course of the following Observations.

With Regard to the present disordered State of the Government, it can have no Reference to Tumults or Riots, from which this Government is as free as any other whatever. If your Excellency meant only that the Province is discontented, and in a State of Uneasiness, we should entirely agree with you; but you will permit us to say, we are not so well agreed in the Cause of it. The Uneasiness, which was a general one throughout the Colonies, began when, you inform us, the Authority of Parliament was first called in Question, namely, about seven or eight Years ago. Your mentioning that particular Time might have suggested to your Excellency the true Cause of the Origin, and Continuance, of that Uneasiness.

At that Time the Stamp Act, then lately made, began to operate; which, with some preceding and succeeding Acts of Parliament, subjecting the Colonies to Taxes without their Consent, was the original Cause of all the Uneasiness that has happened since, and has occasioned also an Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Authority by which they were made. The late Town Meetings, in several Towns, are Instances of both. These are mentioned by your Excellency in Proof of a disordered State, but though we do not approve some of their Resolves, we think they had a clear Right to instruct their Representatives on any Subject they apprehended to be of sufficient Importance to require it; which necessarily implies a previous Consideration of, and Expression of their Minds on, that Subject, however mistaken they may be concerning it.

When a Community, great or small, think their Rights and Privileges infringed, they will express their Uneasiness in a Variety of Ways; some of which may be highly improper, and criminal. So far as any of an atrocious Nature have taken Place, we would express our Abhorrence of them; and, as we have always done hitherto, we shall continue to do, every Thing in our Power to discourage and suppress them. But it is in vain to hope that this can be done effectually, so long as the Cause of the Uneasiness which occasioned them exists

Your Excellency will perceive that the Cause you assign is by us supposed to be an Effect derived from the original Cause above mentioned, the Removal of which will remove its Effects.

To obtain this Removal, we agree with you in the Method pointed out in your Speech, where you say, "the Manner of obtaining Redress must be by Representations and Endeavours in such Ways and Forms as the Constitution allows, in Order to make any Matters alleged to be Grievances appear to be really such." This Method has been pursued repeatedly. Petitions to Parliament have gone from the Colonies, and from this Colony in particular, but without Success. Some of them, in a former Ministry, were previously shown to the Minister, who (as we have been informed) advised the Agents to postpone presenting them to the House of Commons till the first Reading of the Bill they referred to; when, being presented, a Rule of the House against receiving Petitions on Money Bills was urged for the rejecting of them, and they were rejected accordingly. And other Petitions, for Want of Formality, or whatever was the Reason, have had the same Fate. This we mention not by Way of Censure on that Honourable House, but in some Measure to account for the Conduct of those Persons who, despairing of Redress in a constitutional Way, have denied the just Authority of Parliament; concerning which we shall now give our own Sentiments, intermixed with Observations on those of your Excellency.

You are pleased to observe, that "when our Predecessors first took Possession of this Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their Sense, and it was the Sense of the Kingdom, that they were to remain subject to the supreme Authority of Parliament;" and to prove that Subjection the greater Part of your Speech is employed.

In Order to a right Conception of this Matter, it is necessary to guard against any improper Idea of the Term supreme Authority. In your Idea of it, your Excellency seems to include unlimited Authority; for you are pleased to say, you "know of no Line that can be drawn between the supreme Authority of Parliament and the total Independence of the Colonies:" But if no such Line can be drawn, a Denial of that Authority, in any Instance whatever, implies and amounts to a Declaration of total Independence. But if supreme Authority includes unlimited Authority, the Subjects of it are emphatically Slaves, and equally so whether residing in the Colonies or Great Britain. And indeed, in this Respect, all the Nations on Earth, among whom Government exists in any of its Forms, would be alike conditioned, excepting so far as the mere Grace and Favour of their Governours might make a Difference; for, "from the Nature of Government, there must be, as your Excellency has observed, one supreme Authority over the Whole."

We cannot think that "when our Predecessors first took Possession of this Colony it was their Sense, or the Sense of the Kingdom, that they were to remain subject to the supreme Authority of Parliament," in this Idea of it; nor can we find that this appears from the Charter, or that such Authority has ever been exercised by Parliament, submitted to by the Colony, or acknowledged by the Legislature.

Supreme or unlimited Authority can, with Fitness, belong only to the Sovereign of the Universe; and that Fitness is derived from the Perfection of his Nature. To such Authority, directed by infinite Wisdom and infinite Goodness, is due both active and passive Obedience; which, as it constitutes the Happiness of rational Creatures, should with Cheerfulness, and from Choice, be unlimitedly paid by them: But, with Truth, this can be said of no other Authority whatever. If then, from the Nature and End of Government, the supreme Authority of every Government is limited, the supreme Authority of Parliament must be limited; and the Inquiry will be, what are the Limits of that Authority with Regard to this Colony? To fix them with Precision, to determine the exact Lines of Right and Wrong in this Case, as in some others, is difficult, and we have not the Presumption to attempt it; but we humbly hope, that as we are personally and relatively, in our private and publick Capacities, for ourselves, for the whole Province, and for all Posterity, so deeply interested in this important Subject, it will not be deemed Arrogance to give some general Sentiments upon it, especially as your Excellency's Speech has made it absolutely necessary.

For this Purpose we shall recur to those Records that contain the main Principles on which the English Constitution is founded, and from them make such Extracts as are pertinent to the Subject.

Magna Charta declares, "that no Aid shall be imposed in the Kingdom unless by the Common Council of the Kingdom, except to redeem the King's Person, &c. "and that all Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Ports, shall have their Liberties and free Customs, and shall have the Common Council of the Kingdom concerning the Assessment of their Aids, except in the Cases aforesaid.

The Statute of the 34th of Edward I. *de tallagio non concedendo*, declares, "that no Tallage or Aid should be laid or levied by the King, or his Heirs, in the Realm, without the good Will and Assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other the Freemen of the Commonalty of this Realm."

A Statute of the 25th of Edward III. enacts, "that from thenceforth no Person shall be compelled to make any Loans to the King against his Will, because such Loans were against Reason and the Franchise of the Land."

The Petition of Rights in the 3d of Charles I. in which are cited the two foregoing Statutes, declares that by those "Statutes, and other good Laws and Statutes of the Realm, his Majesty's Subjects inherited this Freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge, not set by common Consent of Parliament;" and the Statute of the 1st of William III. for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, declares, "that the levying of Money for or to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for longer Time, or in any other Manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal."

From these Authorities, it appears an essential Part of the English Constitution that no Tallage or Aid, or Tax, shall be laid or levied "without the Goodwill and Assent of the Freemen of the Commonalty of the Realm." If this could be done without their Assent, their Property would be in the highest Degree precarious; or rather they could not, with Fitness, be said to have any Property at all. At best, they would be only the Holders of it for the Use of the Crown; and the Crown be, in Fact, the real Proprietor. This would be Vassalage in the Extreme, from which the generous Nature of Englishmen has been so abhorrent that they have bled with Freedom in the Defence of this Part of their Constitution, which has preserved them from it; and, influenced by the same Generosity, they can never view with Disapprobation any lawful Measures taken by us for the Defence of our own Constitution, which entitles us to the same Rights and Privileges with themselves.

These were derived to us from common Law, which is the Inheritance of all his Majesty's Subjects; have been recognized by Acts of Parliament; and confirmed by the Province Charter, which established its Constitution; and which Charter has been recognized by Act of Parliament also. This Act was made in the second Year of his late Majesty George II. for the better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in America, in which is recited the Clause of the said Charter reserving for the Use of the Royal Navy all Trees suitable for Masts, and on this Charter is grounded the succeeding enacting Clause of the Act; and thus is the Charter implicitly confirmed by Act of Parliament.

From all which it appears that the Inhabitants of this Colony are clearly entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of free and natural Subjects, which certainly must include that most essential one, that no Aid or Taxes be levied on them without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives; but from the Clause in the Charter relative to the Power granted to the General Court to make Laws, not repugnant to the Laws of England, your Excellency draws this Inference, that "surely this is by Charter a Reserve of Power and Authority to Parliament to bind us by such Laws, at least, as are made expresly to refer to us, and consequently is a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court." If it be allowed that by that Clause there was a Reserve of Power to Parliament to bind the Province, it was only by such Laws as were in Being at the Time the Charter was granted; for by the Charter there is nothing appears to make it refer to any parliamentary Laws that should be afterwards made, and therefore it will not support your Excellency's Inference.

The Grant of Power to the General Court to make Laws runs thus: "Full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to make, ordain, and establish, all Manner of wholesome and reasonable Orders, Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, Directions, and Instructions, either with Penalties or without (so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to the Laws of this our Realm of England) as they shall judge to be for the Good and Welfare of our said Province," &c. We humbly think an Inference very different from your Excellency's, and a very just one too, may be drawn from this Clause, if Attention be given to the Description of the Orders and Laws that were to be made: They were to be wholesome, reasonable, and for the Good and Welfare of the Province; and, in Order that they might be so, it is provided that they be "not repugnant or contrary to the Laws of the Realm" that were then in Being. By which Proviso all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within the Realm were more effectually secured to the Inhabitants of the Province, agreeable to another Clause in the Charter, whereby those Liberties and Immunities are expresly granted to them; and accordingly the Power of the General Court is so far limited that they shall not make Orders and Laws to take away, or diminish, those Liberties and Immunities.

This Construction appears to us a just one, and perhaps may appear so to your Excellency, if you will please to consider that by another Part of the Charter effectual Care was taken for preventing the General Assembly passing of Orders and Laws repugnant to, or that in any Way might militate with, Acts of Parliament then or since made, or that might be exceptionable in any other Respect whatever; for the Charter reserves to his Majesty the Appointment of the Governour, whose Assent is necessary in the passing of all Orders and Laws, after which they are to be sent to England for the Royal Approbation or Disallowance, by which double Controul effectual Care is taken to prevent the Establishment of any improper Orders or Laws whatever. Besides, your Excellency is sensible that "Letters Patent must be construed one Part with another, and all the Parts of them together, so as to make the whole harmonise and agree. But your Excellency's Construction of the Paragraph empowering the General Court to make Orders and Laws does by no Means harmonise and agree with the Paragraph granting Liberties and Immunities, and therefore we humbly conceive is not to be admitted; whereas, on the other Construction, there is a perfect Harmony and Agreement between them. But, supposing your Excellency's Inference just, that by the said former Paragraph (considered by itself) are reserved to Parliament Power and Authority to bind us by Laws made expresly to refer to us, does it consist with Justice and Equity that it should be considered apart, and urged against the People of this Province with all its Force, and without Limitation, and at the same Time the other Paragraph, which they thought secured to them the essential Rights and Privileges of free and natural Subjects, be rendered of no Validity? If the former Paragraph (in this supposed Case) be binding on this People, the latter must be binding on the Crown, which thereby became Guarantee of those Rights and Privileges; or it must be supposed that one Party is held by a Compact, and the other not, which Supposition is against Reason and against Law, and therefore destroys the Foundation of the Inference. However, supposing it well founded, it would not from thence follow that the Charter intended such Laws as should subject the Inhabitants of the Province to Taxes without their Consent; for (as appears above) it grants to them all the Rights and Liberties of free and natural Subjects, of which one of the most essential is, a Freedom from all Taxes not consented to by themselves. Nor could the Parties, either Granter or Grantees, intend such Laws: The Royal Granter could not, because his Grant contradicts such Intention; and because it is inconsistent with every Idea of Royalty, and Royal Wisdom, to grant what it does not intend to grant. And it will be readily allowed that the Grantees could not intend such Laws, not only on Account of their Inconsistency with the Grant, but because their Acceptance of a Charter subjecting them to such Laws would be voluntary Slavery.

Your Excellency next observes, "that it cannot be contended that by the Liberty of free and natural Subjects is to be understood an Exemption from Acts of Parliament, because not represented there, seeing it is provided by the same Charter that such Act shall be in Force." If the Observations we have made above, and the Reasoning on them be just, it will appear that no such Provision is made in the Charter, and therefore that the Deductions and Inferences derived from the Supposition of such Provision are not well founded. And with Respect to Representation in Parliament, as it is one of the essential Liberties of free and natural Subjects, and properly makes those who enjoy it liable to parliamentary Acts, so in Reference to the Inhabitants of this Province, who are entitled to all the Liberties of such Subjects, the Impossibility of their being duly represented in Parliament does clearly exempt them from all such Acts at least as have been or shall be made by Parliament to tax them; Representation and Taxation being, in our Opinion, constitutionally inseparable.

"This Grant of Liberties and Immunities, your Excellency informs us, is nothing more than a Declaration and Assurance on the Part of the Crown that the Place to which our Predecessors were about to remove was, and would be, considered as Part of the Dominions of the Crown; and therefore that the Subjects so removing would not become Aliens, but would, both without and within the Colony, retain the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects."

The Dominion of the Crown over this Country, before the Arrival of our Predecessors, was merely ideal. Their Removal hither realised that Dominion, and has made the Country valuable both to the Crown and Nation, without any Cost to either of them from that Time to this. Even in the most distressed State of our Predecessors, when they expected to be destroyed by a general Conspiracy and Incursion of the Indian Natives, they had no Assistance from them. This Grant then of Liberties, which is the only Consideration they received from the Crown for so valuable an Acquisition to it, instead of being violated by military Power, or explained away by nice Inferences and Distinctions, ought in Justice, and with a generous Openness and Freedom, to be acknowledged by every Minister of the Crown, and preserved sacred from every Species of Violation.

"If the Plantations be Part of the Dominions of the Crown, this Clause in the Charter (granting Liberties and Immunities) does not, your Excellency observes, confer or reserve any Liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it; and what the Inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy, where they are without a Charter." Although the Colonies, considered as Part of the Dominions of the Crown, are entitled to equal Liberties, the Inhabitants of this Colony think it a Happiness that those Liberties are confirmed and secured to them by a Charter, whereby the Honour and Faith of the Crown are pledged that those Liberties shall not be violated. And for Protection in them we humbly look up to his present Majesty, our rightful and lawful Sovereign, as Children to a Father, able and disposed to assist and relieve them; humbly imploring his Majesty that his Subjects of this Province, ever faithful and loyal, and ever accounted such till the Stamp Act existed, and who in the late War, and upon all other Occasions, have demonstrated that Faithfulness and Loyalty by their vigorous and unexampled Exertions in his Service, may have their Grievances redressed, and be restored to their just Rights.

Your Excellency next observes, "that it is impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same in every Respect in all Parts of the Dominions," and Instances in the Right of being "governed by Laws made by Persons in whose Election they have a Voice." When "they remove from the Kingdom to the Plantations, where it cannot be enjoyed," you ask, "will it not be said that by this their voluntary Removal they have relinquished, for a Time at least, one of the Rights of an English Subject, which they might, if they pleased, have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy whensoever they will return to the Place where it can be exercised?"

When English Subjects remove from the Kingdom to the Plantations, with their Properties, they not only relinquish that Right *de facto*, but it ought to cease in the Kingdom *de jure*; but it does not from thence follow that they relinquish that Right, in Reference to the Plantation or Colony to which they remove. On the contrary, being become Inhabitants of that Colony, and qualified according to the Laws of it, they can exercise that Right equally with the other Inhabitants of it; and this Right, on like Conditions, will travel with them through all the Colonies wherein a Legislature, similar to that of the Kingdom, is established. And therefore in this Respect, and we suppose in all other essential Respects, it is not impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same in all Parts of the Dominions," under a like Form of Legislature.

This Right of Representation is so essential and indispensable, in Regard of all Laws for levying Taxes, that a People under any Form of Government destitute of it is destitute of Freedom; of that Degree of Freedom for the Preservation of which Government was instituted, and without which Government degenerates to Despotism. It cannot therefore be given up, or taken away, without making a Breach on the essential Rights of Nature.

But your Excellency is pleased to say, that "they who claim Exemption as Part of their Rights by Nature should consider that every Restraint which Men are laid under by a State of Government is a Privation of Part of their natural Rights. Even in Case of Representation by Election, do they not give up Part of their natural Rights when they consent to be represented by such Persons as shall be chosen by the Majority of the Electors, although their own Voices may be for some other Person? And is it not contrary to their natural Rights to be obliged to submit to a Representative for seven Years, or even one Year, after they are dissatisfied with his Conduct, although they gave their Voices for him when he was elected? This must therefore be considered as an Objection against a State of Government, rather than against any particular Form."

Your Excellency's Premises are true, but we do not think your Conclusion follows from them. It is true that every Restraint of Government is a Privation of natural Right, and the two Cases you have been pleased to mention may be Instances of that Privation; but as they arise from the Nature of Society and Government, and as Government is necessary to secure other natural Rights infinitely more valuable, they cannot there-

[illegible] be considered as an Objection either "against a State of Government" or "against any particular Form of it."

Life, Liberty, Property, and the Diſpoſal of that Property with our own Conſent, are natural Rights. Will any one put the other in Competition with theſe, or infer that becauſe thoſe other muſt be given up in a State of Government theſe muſt be given up alſo? The Preſervation of their Rights is the great End of Government; but is it probable they will be effectually ſecured by a Government which the Proprietors of them have no Part in the Direction of, and over which they have no Power or Influence whatever? Hence is deducible Repreſentation; which, being neceſſary to preſerve theſe invaluable Rights of Nature, is itſelf, for that Reaſon, a natural Right, coinciding with, and running into, that great Law of Nature, Self Preſervation.

Thus have we conſidered the moſt material Parts of your Speech, and, agreeable to your Deſire, diſcloſed to you our Sentiments on the Subject of it.

"Independence (as your Excellency rightly judged) we have not in Contemplation." We cannot, however, adopt "your Principles of Government," or acquieſce in all the Inferences you have drawn from them.

We have the higheſt Reſpect for that auguſt Body the Parliament, and alſo not preſume to preſcribe the exact Limits of its Authority, yet, with the Difference that is due to it, we are humbly of Opinion, that, as all human Authority, in the Nature of it, is and ought to be limited, it cannot conſtitutionally extend, for the Reaſons we have above ſuggeſted, to the levying of Taxes, in any Form, on his Majeſty's Subjects of this Province.

In ſuch Principles as theſe," our Predeceſſors were eaſy and happy;" and in the due Operation of ſuch, their Deſcendents, the preſent Inhabitants of this Province, have been eaſy and happy. But they are not ſo now: Their Uneaſineſs and Unhappineſs are derived from Acts of Parliament, and Regulations of Government, that lately, and within a few Years paſt, have been made; and this Uneaſineſs and Unhappineſs, both in the Cauſe and Effects of them, though your Excellency ſeems, and can only ſeem, to be of a different Opinion, have extended, and promiſe to extend, to all the Colonies throughout the Continent.

It would give us the higheſt Satisfaction to ſee Happineſs and Tranquillity reſtored to the Colonies, and eſpecially to ſee between Great Britain and them an Union eſtabliſhed on ſuch an equitable Baſis as neither of them ſhall ever wiſh to deſtroy. We humbly ſupplicate the ſovereign Arbiter and Superintendent of human Affairs for theſe happy Events.

An Eſſay on WOMEN.

THOSE who conſider Women only as pretty Figures, placed here for Ornament, have but a very improper Idea of the Sex. They perpetually ſay that Women are lovely Flowers, deſigned to heighten the Complexion of Nature. This is very true; but, at the ſame Time, Women ſhould not let themſelves be perverted by ſuch trifling Diſcourſe, but take Care not to be content with theſe ſuperficial Advantages. There are too many, who, ſatisfied with that Partition, ſeem to have renounced any other Accompliſhment but that of charming the Eye. Women have quite another Deſtination, and were created for more noble Ends than that of being a vain Spectacle; their Beauties are only Heralds of more touching Qualities; to reduce all to Beauty is to degrade them, and put them almoſt on a Level with their Pictures. Thoſe who are only handſome may make a pretty Figure in an armed Chair, or may decorate a Drawing Room; they are literally fit to be ſeen: But to find in their Acquaintance all the Advantages we have a Right to expect, Women muſt have more than Beauty.

Among intelligent Beings, Society ſhould not be grounded by a cold Exhibition of their Perſons, or a dull Converſation of Lies and Vanity. Whatever doth not tend to make us better corrupts us; but if Women, who are the Ornaments of Society, would ſtrive to join Juſtneſs of Thought, and Uprightneſs of Heart, to the Graces of the Body, the Taſte we have for them would unfold excellent Qualities in us. Let them then raiſe their Souls to noble Objects, and they will ripen the Seeds of every Virtue in Men.

The Empire which Women owe to Beauty was only given them for the general Good of all the human Species. Men deſtined to great Actions have a certain Fierceneſs, which only Women can correct; there is in their Manners, more than their Features, a Sweetneſs capable of bending that natural Ferocity which, unattempered, would ſoon degenerate into Brutality.

We may well ſay, that if we were deſtitute of Women we ſhould all be different from what we are. Our Endeavours to be agreeable to them poliſh and ſoften that rough ſevere Strain ſo natural to us; their Cheerfulneſs is a Counterbalance to our rough auſtere Humours: In a Word, if Men did not converſe with Women, they would be leſs perfect and leſs happy than they are.

That Man who is inſenſible to the Sweetneſs of female Converſation is rarely the Friend to Mankind; ſuch cheriſh an Inſenſibility, which renders even their Virtues dangerous. The great Qualities of Charles XII. had not troubled all Europe if that Prince had lived more in the Society of Women, alone capable of ſoftening his untractable Courage; for he refuſed to ſee the Counteſs of Koningſmarck, who brought him, from King Auguſtus, Propoſals of Peace, which her Wit and Beauty might have rendered ſucceſsful.

If Men require the tender Application of Women to render them more tractable, thoſe, on the other Hand, equally want the Converſation of Men to awaken their Vivacity, and draw them from a Negligence into which, if they were not ſtimulated by a Deſire of pleaſing, they would certainly fall. That Deſire produces the Allurements of the Face, the Grace of Air, and the Sweetneſs of Voice; for whether they ſpeak, move, or ſmile, they think of rendering themſelves agreeable. Whence we may conclude, that it is the Men who, in ſome Degree, give Charms to the Women, who without them would fall into a ſour or indolent Temper. Beſides, female Minds, overwhelmed with Trifles, would languiſh in Ignorance, if Men, recalling them to more elevated Objects, did not communicate Dignity and Vigour.

It is thus that the two Sexes ought to be perfected by one another. The manly Courage of the one is tempered by the Softneſs of the other, which in its Turn borrows from the ſame Courage. The one acquires in Woman's Company a milder Tincture, while the other loſe their female Levity. Their different Qualities balance each other, and it is from that Mixture that that happy Accord ariſes which renders them both more accompliſhed.

The Variety of Minds may be compared to that of Voices, which would rather form an agreeable Concert than a grating Diſcord. If Men are of a ſtronger Frame, it is the more effectually to contribute to the Happineſs of thoſe who are more delicate: One Sex was not deſigned to be the Oppreſſion of the other: the intimate Connexion between them is for general Advantage; and thoſe ridiculous Debates of Superiority are an Inſult to Nature, and an Ingratitude for her Benefits.

We are born Womens Friends, not their Rivals, much leſs their Tyrants, and that Strength which was given us for their Defence is abuſed when thereby we enſlave them; and to baniſh from Society the ſweeteſt Charm, that Part of the human Species which is moſt proper to animate, would render it quite inſipid.

The Truth of this hath been proved by the People of the Eaſt, who, joining together a Senſe of their own Weakneſs and a brutal Paſſion, have regarded Women as dangerous Companions, againſt whom they muſt be on their Guard; therefore they have enſlaved that Sex to avoid being enſlaved by them, and have thought too much Love gave them a Title to miſuſe them. But theſe tyrannick Maſters have been the firſt Victims of their tyrannick Jealouſy. Devoted to a lonely melancholy Life, they have ſought for tender Senſations in vain amidſt their fair Slaves. Senſibility, with the Delicacy ever its Companion, are only to be found in the Reign of Freedom, ſince they both neceſſarily ſhun a Society void of thoſe Springs whence they might grow. Theſe, and ſuch like People, ſeek to recompenſe themſelves for a loſt Senſibility and Delicacy by a brutiſh Voluptuouſneſs, which only ſerves to numb their Senſes, and brutalize their Souls.

FALSE WIT *and* HUMOUR *pointed out and condemned.*

THERE is, and no Doubt always has been, in ancient Athens, as well as modern London, a great Number of ſhallow pated People, who, ſeeing the Tribute of Applauſe that never fails to be paid to true Wit and Humour, are willing to have likewiſe their Share of it; but, not being bleſt with the lawful Means, namely, a lively Fancy and a ſound Judgment, employ ſuch Means as Nature has beſtowed upon them. Some of theſe facetious Gentlemen will lay Joint Stools in the Way of their Companions, pin their Skirts to the Table Cloth, archly ſlip away their Chairs from under them, and have Recourſe to numberleſs other Conceits, from whence a Monkey only could claim any Merit. But theſe Shin-breaking, Clothes-pinning, Chair-withdrawing Wits, are a Cervantes or a Cheſterfield, compared with another Set of ideotical Vermin, who, to be thought witty, will deceive you by a direct Lie, or keep you a conſiderable Time in Suſpenſe by an Ambiguity, and then laugh and tell you *it was a Joke* The Conſequence of this pitiful Practice is deplorable; for, by its Frequency, not only the Language is corrupted, by the Miſapplication of Words, but that Innocence, Confidence, and Security, which conſtitute the great Pleaſure and Dignity of Converſation, among People of liberal Minds, is often hurt and confounded. How often do we hear, even Men of tolerable Breeding, aſk one another, *Are you in Jeſt, or ſerious?* That is, *Do you lie, or ſpeak Truth?* And yet, by the Commonneſs of this Sort of Jeſting, they do not incur the Reſentment that would follow the Queſtion properly expreſſed.

On the Difficulty of laying down Rules for HAPPINESS.

THERE is nothing more difficult than to lay down any fixed and certain Rules for Happineſs, or indeed to judge with any Preciſion of the Happineſs of others from the Knowledge of external Circumſtances. There is ſometimes a little Speck of Black in the brighteſt and gayeſt Colours of Fortune, which contaminates and deadens the Whole. On the contrary, when all without looks dark and diſmal, there is often a ſecret Ray of Light within the Mind, which turns every Thing to real Joy and Gladneſs.

Origin of the Word LADY.

AS I have ſtudied more what appertains to the Ladies than to the Gentlemen, I will ſatisfy you how it came to paſs that Women of Fortune were called *Ladies*, even before their Huſbands had any Title to convey that Mark of Diſtinction to them. You muſt know, then, that heretofore it was the Faſhion for thoſe Families whom God had bleſſed with Affluence to live conſtantly at their Manſion Houſes in the Country, and that once a Week, or oftener, the Lady of the Manor diſtributed to her poor Neighbours, *with her own Hands*, a certain Quantity of Bread, and ſhe was called by them the *Leff-Day*; that is, in Saxon, the *Bread-giver*. Theſe two Words were in Time corrupted, and the Meaning is now as little known as the Practice which gave Riſe to it; yet it is from that hoſpitable Cuſtom, that, to this Day, the Ladies in this Kingdom alone ſerve the Meat at their own Tables.

A ſhort and general View of the preſent Liberties of Mankind, and thoſe of Britain *in particular.*

LIBERTY is the natural Birthright of Mankind; and yet, to take a comprehenſive View of the World, how few enjoy it! What a melancholy Reflection is it to think that more than nine Tenths of the Species ſhould be the miſerable Slaves of deſpotick Tyrants! Let us view the Globe, and examine the Fact.

The largeſt Part of the World, Aſia, is, by the beſt Accounts, deſpotick throughout. Anarchy may rule the wandering Tartars and Arabs, but their Numbers are very ſmall. Here we fall at once on the moſt numerous Body of People in the World in a State of Slavery. Africa comes next, and what Miſery involves that vaſt Country! Liberty only exiſts at the Point of one Cape, an exotick Plant of European Growth, unleſs we exhibit the Hottentots as the only Specimen of African Freedom! In Europe itſelf, what a Diſproportion between Liberty and Slavery! Ruſſia, Poland, the chief Part of Germany, Hungary, Turkey, the greateſt Part of Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Denmark, and Norway. The following bear no Proportion to them; the Britiſh Iſles, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, and the Germanick and Italian States. And in America, Spain, Portugal, and France, have planted Deſpotiſm; only Britain Liberty.

On the Whole, what a trifling Part of the Globe's Inhabitants enjoy what all, by Nature, have a Right to! How inſignificant is the Number of thoſe who poſſeſs the greateſt of all Bleſſings, compared to the unhappy Tribes that are cruelly deprived of it! The Inhabitants of the World are ſuppoſed to amount to about ſeven Hundred and ſeventy five Million and three Hundred Thouſand Souls. Of theſe, the arbitrary Governments command ſeven Hundred and forty one Millions and eight Hundred Thouſand, and the free ones only thirty three Millions five Hundred Thouſand; and of theſe few, ſo large a Portion as twelve Millions five Hundred Thouſand are Subjects of the Britiſh Empire.

The Contraſt between the Liberty enjoyed by the Britiſh Nation, and the arbitrary Power under which ſo great a Part of the World at preſent groans, is not only very ſtriking, but, of all the Species of political Liberty known, none is ſo truly deſirable as that. The Subjects of Republicks are generally governed with no ſmall Severity, and univerſally labour under the Miſery of the executive Authority being lodged by Turns in the Hands of certain Individuals, who are naturally prone to tread too much on their Fellows. In ariſtocratical Republicks, the People are Slaves, and perhaps of the worſt Species. But the executive Part of the Government lying, in a mixed Monarchy, in the Hands of the King, and he poſſeſſing no other Power but what is given by the People, this Evil is at once prevented. And in whatever other Points the Compariſon is made the Superiority will be found to reſide infinitely on the Side of the mixed Monarchy, or the Britiſh Conſtitution.

What ought to be the Sentiments of this Nation, during the preſent and future Ages, on this remarkable and generous Diſtinction? None ſurely but thoſe of the warmeſt Gratitude to Heaven, for bleſſing, in ſo peculiar a Manner, theſe happy Kingdoms! None but the moſt ardent Tribute of everlaſting Praiſe to the ſteady Valour of our patriotick Anceſtors, whoſe Magnanimity won, guarded, and tranſmitted ſuch glorious Rights to their much envied Poſterity! What Reſolutions ought ſuch Reflections to create, but thoſe of the moſt determined Spirit to preſerve what has hitherto eſcaped ſuch a Variety of Attacks! And, in Caſe of any future ſacrilegious Hand being lifted againſt this ſacred Temple of the Nation's Honour, to dare the blackeſt Storm, with that heroick Courage which Britons ever felt in Defence of Britiſh Liberty.

LONDON, *November* 27.

His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, amidſt a great Concourſe of People, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I SHOULD moſt willingly have conſulted your private Convenience, by allowing you a longer Receſs from Buſineſs, if I had not thought that ſome very important Points of the publick Service required the immediate Attention of Parliament.

It is impoſſible that I can ever look with Indifference upon whatever concerns either the Commerce and Revenue of the Kingdom at large, or the private Rights and Intereſts of conſiderable Numbers among my People; neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great Objects muſt be intereſted in the Maintenance of the Credit and Proſperity of the Eaſt India Company. When, therefore, I received Information of the Difficulties in which that Company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early Opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true State of their Affairs, and of making ſuch Proviſions for the common Benefit and Security of all the various Intereſts concerned as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the Exigencies of the Caſe.

I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you that there is Reaſon to hope that the War, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one Part of Europe, is now drawing to a Concluſion; and although there was no Probability of our being involved therein, yet the Diſcontinuance of thoſe Troubles will afford a fairer Proſpect of the Duration of Peace, which I truſt the Alterations that have happened in Europe will not in their Conſequences affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign Powers, the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of their pacifick Diſpoſitions towards this Country; and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general Tranquillity, as far as is conſiſtent with the Honour of my Crown, and the Intereſts of my People.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much Satisfaction that the Continuance of Peace has enabled me to proceed in the Reduction of the Eſtabliſhment of my naval Forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable Strength at Sea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the Reputation and Power of my Kingdoms.

The proper Eſtimates for the enſuing Year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever Supplies you may grant ſhall, on my Part, be managed with the ſtricteſt Economy, and applied with the utmoſt Fidelity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the moſt real Concern that the Produce of the late Harveſt has not given us the Relief which we had hoped for, in Reſpect to the Dearneſs of Corn. As far as human Wiſdom can provide for alleviating the Diſtreſſes of the Poor, I am perſuaded your Attention will not be wanting; and you cannot gratify me more than by calling upon me for my Concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true Welfare and Happineſs of all my People.

On the 10th Inſtant the Ship Carolina, Thomas Pearſon Maſter, bound from Maryland to London, was driven on the Rocks in a violent Storm, and ſtranded in the Port of Penzance.

It is ſaid that Orders are given for four Ships of the Line to be fitted out immediately for Rhode Iſland, in America, where they are to be ſtationed for three Years.

November 28. A Letter from Dublin mentions that an Embargo is laid on all the Veſſels that have Proviſion on Board for foreign Exportation.

December 3. They write from Stockholm that every Thing is in Motion there for carrying on a War with the utmoſt Vigour.

We learn from Dantzick that the King of Pruſſia has ordered two new Forts to be built on the Mole, at the Entrance of the Harbour.

December 5. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bolingbroke, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the two following Bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday;

The Bill for allowing the Importation of Wheat, Wheat Flower, Indian Corn and Pulſe, from America into this Kingdom, Duty free.

The Bill for allowing the Importation of Wheat, Wheat Flower, Rye, Rye Meal, Barley, Barley Meal, Oats, Oatmeal, and Pulſe, from Europe or Africa, free of Duty.

Some other Bills, relative to the Importation of Proviſions are in great Forwardneſs, and it is thought will receive the Royal Aſſent next Week.

The Number of Seamen to be employed for the Service of the enſuing Year is not ſo many, by five Thouſand, as laſt Year.

It is ſaid that a Negotiation of a very important Nature is now going forward, between our Court and that of Berlin.

They write from Hamburg that five Thouſand Tuns of naval Stores have lately been bought up there, by a Spaniſh Agent.

We are informed that five Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, are ordered to take in ſix Months Proviſions immediately.

December 10. We hear that the Earl of DUNMORE, Governour of Virginia, is ſhortly to come to England.

December 12. It is determined by Adminiſtration not to ſuffer the Dantzickers to be oppreſſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the Engliſh Conſul has accordingly acquainted the City with that Determination.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *December* 10.

"There is an Order come down here to diſcharge eight Hundred Marines from this Diviſion, and Numbers are diſcharged every Day. We hear an Order is arrived for all the Guardſhips at Spithead to come into the Harbour, and for the Complement of Men to be reduced to the ſame Eſtabliſhment as in the Year 1770."

The Betſey, Fowke, from Cape Fear, was found lying on her Broadſide, without any living Creature on Board, and towed into Polperra, a fiſhing Town near Plymouth, the 7th Inſtant.

December 15. It is now very confidently aſſerted, that real Advice has been received of a Reconciliation between the King and Queen of Denmark.

Great Numbers of Cannon are now ſhipping off at Carron, in Scotland, for the Uſe of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

December 17. They write from Peterſburg that ſome People of Diſtinction have lately been ſeized there, on Suſpicion of a Deſign againſt the Empreſs.

Deſpatches are now preparing, in Order to be ſent off with all Speed to the Governours in America.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *December* 18.

"Mr. de Berkenrode, Miniſter from the States General at the Court of Verſailles, has adviſed their High Mightineſſes that France has not only ſecretly made a conſiderable Augmentation of their Troops, but propoſes to make another of ten Men to each Company in all the Regiments in the Service of that Crown, by which it cannot but be ſuppoſed that the Court of France is meditating ſome important Deſign."

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4.

This Day the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, agreeable to the Governour's Proclamation, when his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

IT was far from my Intention, when we parted laſt, to have put you to the Expenſe and Trouble of meeting again here ſo ſoon; but I am perſuaded you will ſee the Neceſſity of it when I inform you that all the Emiſſions of your Paper Currency, now in Circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a Manner as to make it almoſt impoſſible for thoſe the moſt knowing in ſuch Matters to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad. Seeing that the Credit of the Country is ſo deeply affected by it, I thought it my Duty to aſſemble you immediately, that you might purſue ſuch Meaſures as you ſhall think proper to reſtore it, if poſſible, to its former Credit. And I do moſt ſincerely congratulate you, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the Authors of coining your Gold and Silver, as well as forging and paſſing your Paper Money, are in ſo fair a Way of receiving that Puniſhment which is due to their Crimes, as well thoſe in a neighbouring Province as them in this Colony.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

Having nothing in Command from his Majeſty to trouble you with at preſent, I hope you will proceed immediately, with the Coolneſs and Candour that is becoming ſo reſpectable a Body, to the Buſineſs on which you are now aſſembled.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

I do aſſure you that I ſhall be exceedingly happy to concur with you in enacting any Laws that it may be thought will contribute to the mutual Advantage of this and our Mother Country, whoſe Intereſts, I hope, we ſhall ever think inſeparable.

On Tueſday laſt the Priſoners from Pittſylvania were carried down to York and examined before the Court of that County, which judging them guilty, they were remanded to the publick Jail in this City, to await their Trial at the enſuing General Court.

This Evening Moſes Terry, from Halifax, was brought down Priſoner and committed to the publick Jail, for being concerned in paſſing counterfeit Bills. We hear he intends pleading guilty, and that he has informed againſt many others.

About the Middle of laſt Month was killed, about twelve Miles above Hanover Courthouſe, by Auguſtine Longdon, a large Panther. He firſt fired a Load of Shot at his Head, which made no Impreſſion; then ſhot a Bullet through his Body, and afterwards a ſecond, which brought the Monſter to the Ground. He meaſured ſix Feet and eleven Inches, proved very fat, and in his Stomach were found Swines Fleſh and Hair. It is reported that another has been ſince ſeen near the ſame Place.

[*Deaths.*] Mrs. MARY LYONS, Spouſe of Peter Lyons, Eſquire, Attorney at Law.

ACROSTICK.

N ature, well pleas'd, employ'd her niceſt Care,
A nd grac'd the lovely Maid with all that's fair;
N or Violets Sweetneſs, nor the Roſes Hue,
C an pleaſe like Charms that are ſweet *Nancy*'s Due;
Y et outward Beauties, ſo uncommon, are
L eaſt to be met with in this charming Fair!
A friendly Heart, a Temper mild and ſweet,
N eatneſs and Prudence, all in her do meet:
G enerous in Action, Sentiments refin'd.
L ike Venus' Perſon, with Minerva's Mind:
E cſtatick Thought! *to have this Maid my Wife!*
Y e Gods, but grant the Wiſh, I'm bleſs'd for Life.

An Acroſtick *on Miſs* Elizabeth Dandridge, *of* King William.

D eck'd, without Art, with every Charm to pleaſe;
A s bright as Glory, yet as mild as Eaſe;
N ot ſour when cenſur'd, nor when flatter'd vain;
D iſcreet though fair, as Truth untaught to feign;
R efin'd in Judgment, as in Carriage nice,
I n Taſte polite, and diffident, though wiſe;
D evoid her Mind of Envy's rancorous Spite;
G ay and e'er cheerful, pleaſant yet not light;
E nvy! thou'lt own theſe Tints are not too bright.

Advertiſements.

MR. PRATT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Lately from ENGLAND and IRELAND,
But laſt from NEW YORK,

HAS brought with him to *Williamſburg* a ſmall but very neat Collection of PAINTINGS, which are now exhibiting at Mrs. VOSS's, near the Capitol; among which are, firſt, a very good Copy of *Correggio*'s ST. JEROME, eſteemed to be one of the beſt Pictures in *Italy*, and ranks next to RAPHAEL's TRANSFIGURATION. Secondly, VENUS and CUPID, the only Copy from an original Picture by Mr. *Weſt*, whoſe riſing Reputation has already done great Honour to *America*. Thirdly, a HOLY FAMILY. Fourthly, a Copy of *Guido*'s JUPITER and EUROPA, from the Original in the Collection of a Gentleman who travelled through *Italy* with Lord *Northampton*. Fifthly, FLORA, a Companion to the above. Sixthly, a very fine FRUIT PIECE. The above Pictures are to be diſpoſed of at the Prices to be fixed on each Picture, on *Saturday* the 13th Inſtant, with a Number of choice PRINTS.

——Mr. *Pratt* has a few Copies of ſome of Mr. *Weſt*'s beſt Portraits, to be ſeen with the above every Day from ten o'Clock till five. (2‖)

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1, 1773.

I HAVE lately received a Power of Attorney from Meſſ. *John Thompſon* and *Walter King*, of *Briſtol*, Merchants, and ſurviving Partners of *Tarpley, Thompſon*, and Company, to collect the Debts due that Company, with Directions to commence Suits, without Loſs of Time, againſt thoſe Debtors who delay Payment. The Situation of this Concern (which has proved an unfortunate one to thoſe Gentlemen) makes a ſpeedy Settlement thereof abſolutely neceſſary. This Conſideration, therefore, as well as the very long Indulgence the Debtors have already received, will, it is hoped, induce them to make ſpeedy Payment; if not, I ſhall moſt certainly obſerve my Inſtructions, however diſagreeable they may prove to the Perſons concerned.

(2) JOHN TAZEWELL.

NORFOLK, *March* 2, 1773.

THE Building of a BRICK WORKHOUSE, two Stories high, will be let on *Thurſday* the 18th Inſtant (being Court Day) at which Time the Plan will be ſhown, and the Terms agreed on, by

(2‖) JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, } Churchwardens.
MATTHEW PHRIPP, }

PORTSMOUTH, *February* 25, 1773.

I FIND, on opening the Caſk of PEWTER which I formerly advertiſed, that it is marked with the A ciphered Initials W W, with a Croſs under the A. The Owner, on proving his Property, may have it by applying to JOHN GOODRICH.

FALMOUTH, *February* 17, 1773.

A CAUSE having aroſe to prevent Mr. *Francis Hay* from continuing the Direction of Meſſ. *William Cuninghame* and Company's Buſineſs at *Dumfries*, he is ſucceeded therein by Mr. *William Cuninghame*, to whom, or to his Order, all Perſons indebted for Tranſactions with the deceaſed Mr. *John Neilſon*, or Mr. *Hay*, on Account of the ſaid Company, are deſired to pay the reſpective Sums they owe. The Buſineſs will be continued to the former Extent, and the uſual Indulgence of Credit allowed.

JAMES ROBISON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 24, 1773.

WHEREAS ſome of thoſe indebted on the Books here have not paid due Regard to my Advertiſement of the 1ſt of *December* laſt, I give them this laſt Notice, that all and every Account not paid off, or a good Part of it, before the 20th of *April*, or our *May* Fair at the fartheſt, or ſettled by Bond or other Specialty before that Time, will moſt certainly be put into the Hands of a Lawyer, without Reſpect of Perſons. Unavoidable Reaſons will oblige me to this, which I ſhall probably in Time acquaint them with. Thoſe who may be put to Trouble and Expenſe cannot now blame me for Want of Notice.

*** I have ſold Part of the Goods now on Hand, but ſo as not to diſſort the Store, and have ſtill a large Aſſortment on Hand, which I will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, on the Terms formerly advertiſed. Any Perſon who will purchaſe the Whole ſhall have them on Terms which they themſelves will ſay are very low and reaſonable.

(tf) GEORGE MITCHELL.

THE Inſpectors at *Page*'s and *Crutchfield*'s Warehouſes take this early Opportunity of informing the Publick that no Tobacco will be ſhipped by them from their reſpective Warehouſes unleſs the Inſpection Money accompanies the Notes or Orders. Their frequent Diſappointments from Shippers of Tobacco oblige them to inſert this Advertiſement.

TINSLEY & CLARKE.
(4) CLARKE & WINGFIELD.

N. B. Inſpection, ſix Shillings and four Pence a Hogſhead.

SURRY, *February* 23, 1773.

THE Commanding Officers of the ſouthern Diſtrict are requeſted to appoint their General Muſters upon the following Days, when they will be waited on by their moſt obedient Servant,

(2) COLIN CAMPBELL, Adjutant.

SURRY,	FRIDAY	19th MARCH.
PRINCE GEORGE,	MONDAY	22d ——
CHESTERFIELD,	WEDNESDAY	24th ——
CUMBERLAND,	FRIDAY	26th ——
PRINCE EDWARD,	MONDAY	29th ——
AMELIA,	WEDNESDAY	31ſt ——
BRUNSWICK,	FRIDAY	2d APRIL.
DINWIDDIE,	MONDAY	5th ——
SUSSEX,	MONDAY	12th ——
SOUTHAMPTON,	WEDNESDAY	14th ——
ISLE of WIGHT,	FRIDAY	16th ——
NANSEMOND,	MONDAY	19th ——
NORFOLK County,	FRIDAY	23d ——
—— Borough,	MONDAY	26th ——
PRINCESS ANNE,	WEDNESDAY	28th ——

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 12*th Inſtant* (March)

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of Captain *James Patterſon*, late of *Portſmouth*, deceaſed, conſiſting of Half the Brigantine *Friendſhip* and her Cargo, as ſhe now lies in the Harbour of *Norfolk*, and ſundry other Articles. Her Cargo conſiſts of red and white Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Bread, and Flower.——All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate by Bond, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to make them known, that they may be adjuſted, and paid according to their Dignity, by

(2) MARSDEN, MAXWELL, & Co.

N. B. The other Half of the ſaid Veſſel and Cargo will be ſold at the ſame Time.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, by Virtue of a Deed from Mr.* Benjamin Chapman *to the Subſcriber, on* Thurſday *the 1ſt of* April, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, at* Hix's Ford, *in* Brunſwick *County,*

ALL the Eſtate of the ſaid *Benjamin Chapman*, conſiſting of twenty likely NEGROES, many of whom are very choice Fellows, about thirty good WORK HORSES, OXEN, STOCKS of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, *&c. &c.* Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *December* next for one Half the Purchaſe Money, and ready Money to be paid for the other Half. All Bonds are to bear Intereſt from the Date if not punctually diſcharged. The Publick may be aſſured that nothing will happen to diſappoint the Sale. (4) WILLIAM EDWARDS.

GLOUCESTER County, *February* 22, 1773.

RUN away from *Urbanna*, on *Monday* the 8th Inſtant, a Convict Servant named JOHN WOOD, an *Engliſhman*; by Trade a Bricklayer, about twenty two Years old, about five Feet eight Inches high, a thick well ſet Fellow, of a brown Complexion, ſpeaks very plain, is very full faced, and pitted with the Smallpox, wore, when he went away, long brown Hair cued behind, with his Forſtop turned up, had a Piece of black Silk round his Neck, in the Manner of a Neckcloth, a dark coloured Duffil Frock Coat with white Metal Buttons, a light yelloviſh Waiſtcoat, Leather Breeches, white Yarn Hoſe, a fine Hat Half worn, with a Knee Garter buckled round the Crown, and a Piece of Knee Garter ſewed on for a Loop to the Button; he alſo took with him a white Shirt, and an Oſnabrug one, with ſundry other Clothes which he ſtole, namely, two Pair of Shoes, one Pair of white Worſted Hoſe, one Pair of gray Ditto, a white Shirt, a light coloured Wilton Cloth Coat Half worn, and a ſtriped Silk Waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to the Subſcriber, in *Gloceſter* County, or to Mr. *George Lorimer* at *Urbanna*, ſhall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward, and be paid all reaſonable Expenſes. (2‖) JOHN HOWLET.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Fauquier*, on the 29th of *December* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Mulatto Boy named CHALES, who I underſtand calls himſelf *Charles Hales*, and ſays he is a Freeman; he is about nineteen Years old, five Feet four or five Inches high, had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* Cloth Coat and Waiſtcoat mixed with black and white Yarn and Cotton, lined with blue Shalloon, and trimmed with plain white Metal Buttons worked with Blue, a Pair of Negro Cotton Breeches died of a pale Blue, with Half of each Waiſtband white, a Pair of Plaid Hoſe, and a blue Duffil great Coat. He has been taken up in *Maryland*, and made his Eſcape from Mr. *Jacob Poſey*, form whom he took a bright bay Horſe, with a new ſmall Saddle and Bridle; both the Horſe's hind Feet and one fore Foot are white, has a Blaze Face, and is branded on the near Buttock C D. Whoever conveys the ſaid Boy to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if he is taken out of the Colony TEN POUNDS.

(Tf) JOHN CHURCHILL.

DINWIDDIE, *March* 1, 1773.

LOST from Mr. *Wild*'s Rack, on *Saturday* the 20th of laſt Month, a dark bay GELDING about four Feet nine Inches high, with a hanging Mane and ſhort Switch Tail, the Hair much worn off his Sides by the Traces of a Waggon, he paces ſlow, trots eaſy, has a ſprightly Look, and a likely Horſe, except his Rump, which is remarkably ſhort. It is [illegible] ſuſpected he was ſtolen, but when at Liberty will attempt to reach *Bute* County, in *Carolina*, where he was bred by one *Green*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and any farther Reward that may be adequate to their Trouble.

JOHN RUFFIN, *Junior*.

STRAYED, or STOLEN out of a Stable at *Batte*'s Ferry, in *Cheſterfield* County, in the Night of the 29th or 30th of laſt Month, a ſorrel HORSE about fourteen Hands high, ſix Years old, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, a Blaze in his Forehead, a Spot on one of his Buttocks, and was ſhod when he went off, but his Brand (if he has any) is not remembered. Whoever delivers him to me in *Peterſburg*, or to Mr. *Charlton* in *Williamſburg*, of whom I borrowed him, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

HENRY LOCHEAD.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a white HORSE about four Feet four or five Inches high, and branded on the near Shoulder with ſomething reſembling a Heart. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds.

WILLIAM FITZ GERRALD.

CUSTOMHOUSE, BOSTON, *December* 15, 1772.

WHEREAS there has been great Neglect on the Part of the Owners of ſundry Veſſels in the Plantations, in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th of *William* III. Chapter 22d, and more particularly the 21ſt Section, wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards changed without "regiſtering ſuch Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any "Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former "Certificate to be cancelled; and in Caſe there be any Alteration of Pro-"perty in the ſame Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship "after regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall always be acknowledged by In-"dorſement on the Certificate of the Regiſter, before two Witneſſes, in "Order to prove that the entire Property in ſuch Ship remains to ſome "of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, if any Diſpute ariſes concerning the "ſame." And whereas all Veſſels trading at, or belonging to, any Port in *America*, the Owners or Maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the Directions given in the ſaid Act, will be liable to the ſame Forfeitures and Penalties as if ſuch Veſſels were owned entirely by Foreigners, the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms therefore give this Notice, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.

SAMUEL MATHER, Principal Surveyor.

POETS CORNER.

Doctor YOUNG *to the* MACARONIES.

YE well array'd! ye Lillies of our Land!
Ye Lillies male! who neither toil nor spin
(As Sister Lillies might) if not so wise
As Solomon, more sumptuous to the Sight!
Ye delicate! who nothing can support,
Yourselves most insupportable! for whom
The Winter Rose must blow, the Sun put on
A brighter Beam in Leo. Silky soft
Favonius, breathe still softer, or be chid;
And other Worlds send Odours, Sauce, and Song,
And Robes, and Notions, fram'd in foreign Looms!
Ye Macaronies of our Age! who deem
One Moment unamus'd a Misery
Not made for feeble Man! who call aloud
For every Bauble, drivell'd o'er by Senfe;
For Rattles and Conceits of every Caft,
For Change of Follies, and Relays of Joy,
To drag your Patient through the tedious Length
Of a fhort Winter's Day. Say, Sages! fay,
Wit's Oracles! fay,-Dreamers of gay Dreams!
How will you weather an eternal Night,
Where fuch Expedients fail?

WHEREAS I intend for *Great Britain* in a fhort Time, I requeft all thofe indebted to me to make Payment to Mr. *David Catlett* of *Richmond*, whom I have appointed to tranfact my Bufinefs in my Abfence; and thofe who have Demands againft me will likewife apply to him for Satisfaction.

ARCHIBALD M'KENDRICK.

ANY Lady in Want of a WET NURSE, or a Perfon who underftands taking Care of a Family, even in the greateft Taffe, has been Miftrefs of a large Family of her own in Credit, and has a Child juft fit to wean, would be glad if they will direct a Line to *A. L.* to the Care of *Mr. James Haldane*, Coppersmith in *Norfolk*, and mention their Terms. (2)

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

OCULIST and AURIST,

AT PHILADELPHIA,

THUS publickly gives Notice that he purpofes to be at *Williamfburg* about the Middle of *April* next, where thofe Perfons whofe Circumftances or Situation have precluded them from the Benefit of applying for Affiftance at *Philadelphia* may confult him in all Diforders of the Eye and its Appendages, and in every Species of Deafnefs, Hardnefs of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noife in the Ears, &c. Thofe Perfons likewife who have been born deaf and dumb, or thofe who labour under any Impediment in their Speech, by applying perfonally, will probably be affifted. (tf)

HANOVER Town, *February* 18, 1773.

WHEREAS, by the Death of Mr. *John Smith*, the Partnerfhip between him and myfelf, of Courfe, is diffolved, this is therefore to inform thofe indebted that it is expected they will immediately make Payment of their refpective Balances, or clofe their Accounts on the Books by giving Bonds. I fhall attend, as ufual, at this Place and the adjoining County Courts, in Order to make a final Clofe of this Concern; and it is expected due Regard will be paid to this Advertifement, as no Indulgence can poffibly be given.

(4) ZACHARIAH CLARKE.

N. B. There is a genteel Aflortment of GOODS on Hand, fuitable for the Spring, which I will difpofe of at a low Advance.

THIS is to give publick Notice that the Bufinefs of the Cuftomhoufe of *South Potowmack* was difcontinued at *Lee Hall* (where the Office has been kept for many Years) on *Friday* the 29th of *January* laft, and the Cuftomhoufe Books and Papers are removed to *Mannay Hall*, the Seat of the late Colonel *James Stepto*, which is the fecond Houfe above *Sandy Point*, and the Office is there opened for the Defpatch of publick Bufinefs.

JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector.
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

NANSEMOND, *February* 13, 1773.

AS I intend for *England* by the firft Opportunity, all thofe who have Demands againft me are defired to apply to me at Mr. *John Hamilton*'s of this Place, and they fhall receive Payment. JOHN VAN VOORST.

PETERSBURG, *February* 13, 1773.

A QUANTITY of damaged Ofnabrugs, imported in the *Unity*, Captain *Gofley*, from *London*, will be fold on *Thurfday* the 4th of *March*, at publick Vendue, for the Benefit of the Infurers. (2) RICHARD HANSON.

☞ The Subfcriber has for Sale a few Bales of GERMAN OSNABRUGS and ROLLS.

IMPORTED, laft *October*, from *Liverpool*, in the *Sparlag*, Captain *Prieftman*, two HOGSHEADS and a TIERCE of STONE and EARTHEN WARE marked WA in a Piece, numbered 5, 6, and 7. Any Perfon having thefe Packages in Poffeffion will much oblige the Subfcriber by giving him Notice thereof, who will pay all Charges for conveying them to him, in *Hanover* Town.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subfcriber lives, in *King* and *Queen* County, about a Mile and a Half from *Todd*'s Warehoufe, containing fix Hundred and fifty feven Acres, in good Order for Cropping, having a large Peach and Apple Orchard thereon beginning to bear, a Quantity of low Grounds which may be made good Meadow with little Expenfe; the Dwellinghoufe, Kitchen, and other Outhoufes, have been built between four and five Years. Any Perfon inclinable to purchafe may know the Terms by applying to

(tf) R. DAINGERFIELD.

RUN away from the Subfcriber, in *King William* County, near *Todd*'s Bridge, on the 8th of *January* laft, a Convict Servant named MARY DAVIS, but I underftand has changed it to PHILIPS. She is a lufty Woman, of a fwarthy Complexion, pitted with the Smallpox, and had on a dark Camlet Gown, a black Hat, a red Silk Handkerchief round her Neck, and Leather heeled Shoes. She always talks as if fhe had a Cold, has been feen lurking about in *Glocefter* and *Middlefex*, paffing as a Beggar, faying fhe has loft her Hufband, and has two Children to maintain. Whoever fecures her fo that I may get her again fhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and be paid reafonable Expenfes if brought home. (1) JOHN CATLETT.

RICHMOND Town, *February* 8, 1773.

THERE is now in the publick Warehoufe at *Richmond* Town the following GOODS, which have been there fince the great Freft: Two CASKS of NAILS marked I W, both Number 1, one Ditto without Mark or Number, two CASKS of GUNPOWDER marked D D W on one Head, and P A on the other, about nine Dozen of HAIR MEAL SIFTERS of different Marks, namely,

C
I F, MA in a Piece, within a Diamond, and P B within a Diamond. The Owner may have them of me on paying the Expenfe of this Advertifement, and the cuftomary Storage.

(1) DANIEL HARWOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Chefterfield*, a fmall gray HORSE about four Feet three or four Inches high, fix or feven Years old, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, but no Brand perceivable. Poffed, and appraifed to five Pounds.

(1) WILLIAM BELL.

To be LET *on* CHARTER,

THE Brig JOHN, *Ralph Elliott* Maffer, Burthen about two Hundred and fifty Hogfheads of Tobacco. For Terms apply to me, in *Norfolk*.

(tf) JOHN GREENWOOD.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mattapony, *February* 10, 1773.

THE Copartnery of *Miller* and *Heflop* being diffolved, all Perfons indebted are requefted to make immediate Payment. Thofe that cannot, and expect any Indulgence, are defired to give their Notes or Bonds, that no Difputes may hereafter arife. Suits will be commenced againft fuch as fail, without Refpect of Perfons. The Debts due to the Copartnery are now entirely the Property of the Subfcriber, who has empowered Mr. *David Blair* of *Fredrickfburg* to collect them.—As I intend for *Great Britain* immediately after the *April* General Court, all Perfons indebted to me, on my own private Account, are defired to make fpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; and thofe who have any Demands againft me, or *Miller* and *Hoflop*, are defired to make them known immediately, that they may be fettled.

JOHN MILLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 18, 1773.

ALL Perfons who have any Demands againft the Eftate of *James Nicholfon*, deceafed, are defired to apply for Payment, and thofe indebted thereto to be fpeedy in fettling with

ROBERT NICOLSON, Executor.

☞ WHO HAS FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

To be SOLD, *on the Premifes*,

A HUNDRED and feventy nine Acres of LAND, of which a large Proportion is Meadow Ground, upwards of twenty Acres are now in Timothy Grafs, well fet, to which many more may be added at a fmall Expenfe; there is on the Land an exceeding well accuftomed GRIST MILL, a complete SAW MILL, and many good Buildings. Its Situation makes it extremely valuable, as the Carriage to *Rappahannock* or *Potowmack* does not exceed ten Miles, where is a ready Market for the Produce of the Mills, and great Quantities of Wheat are produced in the Neighbourhood. Any Perfon inclinable to purchafe may be aflured the above Land will be fold on *Monday* the 15th of *March*, when the Credit will be agreed on by (1) THOMAS HOOD.

STAFFORD, *February* 10, 1773.

RUN away from the Subfcriber, in the Night of the 9th of *November* laft, two Negro Fellows, namely: NAT, a tall ftout made Negro, knock kneed, a little bald, wore a Truls when he went off, which he may probably have on when taken, is a good Cooper, and underftands Something of the Carpenter's Trade. CATO, a fmall fhort Fellow, very black, not *Virginia* born, but fpeaks tolerable plain. They probably may fay they belong to Mrs. *Hannah Price*, or may have changed their Names, and got fome Villain to write them a Paft, by which Means they may endeavour to pafs for Freemen, and attempt to get out of the Country. All Maffers of Veffels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony. Whoever conveys them to me in *Middlefex* fhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, or FORTY SHILLINGS for each if fecured in any Jail whithin *Virginia*, and giving me fuch Notice that I may get them again.

(5) GEORGE BIRD.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January* laft, a light Mulatto Fellow named OTHO, about five Feet nine Inches high, with a freckled Face, light gray Eyes, brown Hair tied behind, his Skin under his Clothes very white, had on a blue Cloth Coat and Waiftcoat with a red Velvet Cape, and I expect will endeavour to pafs for a white Man. All Maffers of Veffels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril. Whoever delivers him to me, or fecures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, fo that I get him, fhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) BURWELL BASSETT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay MARE about four Feet feven or eight Inches high, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, feveral Saddle Spots on her Back, two fmall white Spots on each Side of her Breaft, branded on the near Buttock M, appears to be old, and is very poor. Poffed, and appraifed to feven Pounds.

(1) JOHN DYKES.

RUN away from Mr. JAMES HUNTER'S, oppofite to *Fredericksburg*, on his Way to *Frederick*, a Negro Man named JACK DISMAL, a flim made black Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, with thick Lips, very cunning and artful, and it is fuppofed he went down *Rappahannock* in fome Veffel in Order to get to *James* River. Whoever fecures him fo that I may get him again fhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS if delivered to Mr. *William Herndon*, my Overfeer in *Frederick*.

(tf) ROBERT BURWELL.

WHEREAS I intend fhortly to remove from the Place where I now live to *Fincaftle* County, on the *Weftern Waters*, it is expected that all thofe Gentlemen who have Bufinefs to do with me will attend at the *Raleigh* Tavern in *Williamfburg*, where I fhall be from the 15th of *April* next to the 25th of the faid Month, in Order to have all thofe Accounts which are now unfettled properly adjufted. (Tf) ISRAEL CHRISTIAN.

NOREOLK, *January* 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the Partnerfhip of *Bolden*, *Lawrence*, and Company, expired the 1ft of this Inftant, this is therefore to requeft all Perfons who are indebted to them to pay off their Accounts immediately, or fettle their Balances by Bonds; and thofe to whom they are indebted may apply to us and receive Payment. The Bufinefs of the Houfe will be continued, and carried on to its ufual Extent, by (8) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

HUNTINGTOUR, *January* 23, 1773.

I WILL fell twelve or fifteen Hundred Acres of rich LAND on each Side of *Fifh Pond* Creek, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, whereon are all neceffary Houfes for Cropping, with the Corn, Fodder, and Stock, on the faid Land, and fix valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES.

If my Debtors had not unjuftly kept me out of confiderable Sums of Money for a long Time, I fhould have had no Occafion to have fold Land or Negroes to have paid my Debts. Land that I fold eleven Years ago I am not yet paid for, and for a Cargo of Goods which I intrufted a notorious Villain with feveral Years ago I have not received forty Pounds, and he refufes to let me fee the Books, to copy them, or to fettle with me. (6) ANTHONY WINSTON.

N. B. The Land fhall be laid off in Parcels, if not fold foon.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about fixteen Hundred Acres, more or lefs, lying on the River *Sbenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moft flourifhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raifing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diftillery conveniently fituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhoufes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very fmall Expenfe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horfes, and Hogs, fome Houfehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenfils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Bufinefs, will be fold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premifes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchafe Money, the Purchafer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Efquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Prefton Brookie* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

THE Subfcriber will fell, on reafonable Terms, his LAND and HOUSES whereon he now lives, known by the Name of HOOD's, in *Prince George*, on *James* River. As to its Situation, it is hardly worth While to fay any Thing about it, though it is looked upon to be the moft pleafant Place, and has the fineft View, of any Seat on *James* River. I have juft now finifhed a Houfe upon it, in the beft Manner, thirty three Feet by thirty, with two large Rooms and a large Paffage below, and three Rooms above; there is alfo a Garden lately paled in with good Cypref Pales, with all neceffary Outhoufes, a very good Storehoufe, fundry Lumber Houfes, and a Set of very good Tobacco Warehoufes. I think, with very little Trouble, there might be an Infpection erected there again, as it is the general Cry of the People for it; and as the Place is very well fituated for carrying on both the Inland and *Weft India* Trade, any Perfon, with a pretty good Capital, may carry them on to a very great Extent. Whoever is inclinable to purchafe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William M'Wunn*, Merchant in *Blandford*, or to the Subfcriber, on the Premifes.

(Tf) DAVID SCOTT.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subfcriber, in *St. Stephen*'s Parifh, *South Carolina*, about fifteen Months fince, two Negro Fellows and a Wench, namely: WILL, GEORGE, and SYLVIA. *Will* is a Cooper and rough Carpenter, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet eight Inches high, of a yellowifh Complexion, flim made, a little knock-kneed, his Teeth filed, and has his Country Marks in his Face. *George* is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, is very artful, and has been ufed to take Care of Horfes. *Sylvia* is a likely young Wench, about five Feet five Inches high, of a yellowifh Complexion, her Teeth filed, and has attended in a Houfe. A Reward of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be paid on Delivery of the above Negroes to the Warden of the Workhoufe, or at his Plantation in the aforefaid Parifh, near *Murray*'s Ferry, or in Proportion for one, if taken in the Province.

THOMAS WEST, an Overfeer, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet feven Inches high, very flim, of a fwarthy Complexion, who lived at the Subfcriber's Plantation about three Years, and juft about the Time the faid three Negroes ran away left him, it is generally thought carried them into *North Carolina*, *Virginia*, or *Maryland*, and may offer them for Sale. All Perfons are hereby cautioned not to purchafe the faid Negroes; and if purchafed by any Perfon, they are hereby required to deliver them to the Proprietor, or they may depend on being profecuted to the utmoft Rigour of the Law. A Reward of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency will be paid on Delivery of the Negroes, or in Proportion if taken out of the Province; and a farther Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be given to whoever will give Information of their being carried out of the Province, or being harboured by a white Perfon, on Conviction of the Offender.

(12) JOHN GAILLARD.

For SALE, *in the Town of* NEWCASTLE,

A LARGE two Story DWELLINGHOUSE, with three commodious Rooms on a Floor, each with a Fireplace. It is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern, and is pleafantly fituated near the River. The Terms may be known of the Subfcriber, near the Premifes.

(Tf) W. JOHNSON.

RUN away from the Subfcriber, at *Peterfburg*, about the Middle of *September* laft, a very likely Negro Man named PHILL, about twenty Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and about five Feet nine Inches high, proportionably made. He is a Native of *Africa*, but fpeaks broken *Engliff*, having been fome Years in the *Weft Indies*, and has loft two Joints off two of his Fingers on his right Hand. Had on, when he went away, an Ofnaburg Shirt, an old *Virginia* Cloth Waiftcoat, with a new Negro Cotton Jacket over it, and a Pair of old Check Troufers. As he has been ufed to the Sea, he will probably endeavour to get on Board fome Ship and make his Efcape out of the Colony; all Maffers of Veffels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril.

I will give THREE POUNDS Reward to any Perfon who will deliver faid Slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portfmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to fecure him in any Jail, and give Notice thereof.

(tf) THOMAS GORDON.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

FOR apprehending JOHN HUTCHINSON, who ran away laft Night from the Subfcriber, in *Lancafter*. He is a Blackfmith by Trade, a likely ftout Man, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, wore his own fhort dark Hair, and is a *Yorkfhireman*, which may be eafily known by his Dialect, is much given to Drink, and in which he is apt to be very noify. He took with him a brown Duroy Coat lined with white Durant or Tammy; alfo a brown Water Dog with a white Face, which I expect is ftill with him, as he was a great Favourite. A fhort Time before he ran off he broke open the Houfe of Mr. *Anthony M'Rabat*, and ftole about forty Pounds. The above Reward will be paid to any Perfon who delivers the faid Runaway and Cafh, or TEN POUNDS for him alone, and FIVE POUNDS to have him fecured in any Jail within this Colony.

NOVEMBER 4, 1772. (Tf) THOMAS POLLARD.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND lying on both Sides of *Hunting* Creek, in *Halifax* County, containing five Hundred Acres, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco and Corn. There is a fmall Plantation cleared on the Land, which has been tended but a few Years, and two Tobacco Houfes, an Overfeer's Houfe, and Negro Quarter almoft new. Any Perfon inclinable to purchafe may apply to Colonel *Paul Carrington*, in *Charlotte*, who will fhow the Land, and is fully empowered to difpofe of it. (tf)

ALL Perfons may be fupplied with this PAPER at 12*f.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inferted in it for 3*f.* the firft Week, and 2*f.* each Week after.——*,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateft Manner, with Care and Expedition.